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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Stéphanie V. Desrousseaux et al

A METHOD FOR PREPARING AN ALUMINOSILICATE POLYMER AND THE POLYMER RESULTING FROM THIS METHOD

Serial No. 10/521,348

Filed 13 January 2005

Group Art Unit: 1793

Examiner: John A. Hevey

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA. 22313-1450

Sir:

DECLARATION UNDER RULE 132

The undersigned, Stéphanie Véronique Desrousseaux of Cambridge, United Kingdom, declares that:

Her education includes a Ph.D in Organic Chemistry from Bordeaux University, France, for the design and synthesis of molecules and materials for non-linear optics applications.

She joined Kodak Industrie in France in 2000 as a Research Scientist to work on projects related to the design and synthesis of inorganic materials for developing ink-receiving media with improved image quality and stability.

Since 2006 she has been working as a Senior Research Scientist in the Kodak European Research Laboratories of Kodak Ltd. in Cambridge on projects related to the design and synthesis of polymeric additives for developing ink formulations for continuous inkjet applications.

She is co-inventor of the above-captioned patent application, along with Dr. Olivier J. Poncelet, a former co-worker at the Research Laboratories in Kodak Industrie from 2000 to 2005.

She has reviewed the outstanding Office Actions on the above-captioned application in which the Examiner contends that the invention as claimed in the above-captioned application is unpatentable over US 6,468,492, hereinafter '492, of which Poncelet is the sole inventor. She is aware of the Examiner's contention that '492 'does not disclose a Raman spectrum' and that since '492 'teaches substantially the same method', this 'would therefore result in a material with the same inherent properties'.

Firstly she wishes to clarify that the Raman spectra represented by Fig. 1 of the above-captioned application is, in fact, that of the method according to '492. Thus it is stated therein that Comparative Example 1 was prepared 'according to the method described in Patent Application EP-A-1, 112, 959', which is the EP equivalent of '492, and so a direct comparison can be obtained from the Raman spectra provided within the above-captioned application itself.

She submits that there is a major difference between the method of the above-captioned application and '492, namely in step b) in each case, resulting in the formation of two quite different materials, having very distinct structures and properties.

In the method of '492 (EP-A-1, 112, 959), a ***heating*** treatment 'below 100°C' is required to grow the material in the shape of a crystalline, tubular, filamentary, aluminosilicate polymer (as observed by Transmission Electronic Microscopy, on electronic diffraction patterns and by the presence of sharp bands on Raman spectra) and as disclosed on page 1 of the above-captioned application, the filaments being grown by the energy brought to the system.

According to '492, the heating step is, in fact, performed at 96-98 °C for 24 hours and she can confirm that the crystalline, filamentous material would not be produced if the temperature were significantly lower. Thus the crystalline product of '492 would not be obtained at a temperature as low as 35 °C, i.e. the top end of the range claimed in the above-captioned application, even if subjected to an extremely long treatment time.

In the above-captioned application, contrary to the examiner's contention, previously (and presently) amended claim 1 does require that, after stirring the mixture in step (b) at ambient temperature, elimination of the by-produces occurs ***directly*** thereafter, such that there can be ***no*** heating step. A heating step would prevent the formation of the amorphous isotropic aluminosilicate polymer (as observed by Transmission Electronic Microscopy, on electronic diffraction patterns and by the presence of broad bands on Raman spectra) as claimed in the above-captioned application, which requires therefore that the material be maintained at ambient temperature, namely 15 °C to 35 °C, i.e. with no heating, until the amorphous material is formed.

In addition to the formation of a different material with different chemical and physical properties, the lack of a heating step as in the above–captioned application, brings an economic advantage over the material prepared according to '492.

The undersigned declares further that all statements made herein of the undersigned's own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true. These statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Stéphanie V. Desrousseaux

Date: 2nd July 2008